

JOY IN DREYFUS CAMP.

Continued from first page.

Dreyfus did ask such permission. To this Roget replied: "I don't know; no trace has been found of his application."

This answer brought a chorus of "Ohs" from the audience, because had Dreyfus asked traces would easily be forthcoming.

Roget then said that Dreyfus might have asked verbally, in which case no trace of his application could be found.

"Quite so," rejoined Maitre Demange; "but the head of the bureau could be asked whether any such request was made."

This practically ended the session, which was one of the most interesting, and undeniably the most favorable to Dreyfus, yet held. The military witnesses followed the evidence eagerly, exchanging confidences, which, judging from the expression on their faces, were evidently far from agreeable.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

M. DE FOND-LAMOTTE AND MAJOR HARTMANN PROVE TO BE STRONG WITNESSES FOR DREYFUS.

Rennes, Sept. 2.—There was a large attendance, including many generals, at the Ecole this morning at the opening of the Dreyfus court martial. The interior of the courtroom, which was interrupted by the adjournment of the court yesterday, and was resumed to-day. The Major, who has done great service for the defence, resumed his important deposition regarding artillery matters and the bringing out of points and phrases in the bureau indicating that the writer could not be Dreyfus. He wished to enter into the question of the Robin shell, but General Deloye objected to a statement on the subject in open court, and Major Hartmann asked to be allowed to give it behind closed doors, saying that it would take him only a few minutes to call attention to the point he had in mind. The president of the court, Colonel Jouaust, decided to hear this part of the witness's testimony in camera at the end of to-day's session or at the beginning of Monday's session.

In response to questions from Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defence, and M. Demange, of counsel for the defence, Major Hartmann said that any officer attending the Châlons camp could have obtained sufficient information to write notes on the covering of troops and Madagascar matters.

M. Labori then recalled General Mercier's attack on Captain Freytag's testimony in the latter's declaration that the secret dossier communicated to the court of 1894 contained a document concerning a shell, for which General Mercier called the Captain a liar. Major Hartmann to-day affirmed that it was quite possible that particular about a certain shell should have leaked out in 1894.

An interesting confrontation between General Deloye and Major Hartmann followed. The General declared that he did not believe the Major was keeping strictly to the truth. Deloye then proceeded to point to what he said were inaccuracies in Major Hartmann's testimony. He insisted that Dreyfus, in the course of conversations with artillery officers, could have secured information on the subjects mentioned in the bureau, to which the Major retorted that if any artillery officer had been questioned by Dreyfus he would already have come forward to say so, as a matter of strict duty.

General Deloye, questioned by M. Labori and M. Demange, said that the inventor of the Robin shell told him that Dreyfus never asked him for particulars about his shell, except on a minor point. The General added that he came as a technical witness to show that Dreyfus could be guilty, adding that it was not his business to say whether he believed him innocent or guilty. He could only say that Dreyfus's contention that it was impossible for him to know certain matters referred to in the bureau was untrue.

M. Labori asked General Deloye if he knew whether the documents which could have been betrayed by the traitor, especially by the writer of the bureau, were important, whereupon the General turned to counsel and excitedly cried: "Don't ask me! Don't ask me!" These exclamations created a stir in court, which was doubled when General Deloye added that there was sufficient in the bureau to establish that the traitor knew the importance of the documents he was giving up. The witness added: "When I read the bureau I was dismayed."

MISTAKES IN THE BUREAU.

Major Hartmann, in reply to General Deloye, reiterated the statement that the author of the bureau was ignorant of artillery matters. "For," the Major pointed out, "if he meant the '120' hydraulic brake he gave particulars of what was long known, while if he meant the '120' short he employed a wrong expression."

General Mercier here remarked that the writer of the bureau might very well employ the term hydraulic brake, because that was the term used by the Germans for such brakes.

This ended the deposition of Major Hartmann, who was a valuable witness for the defence, although the effect of his testimony was somewhat weakened by General Deloye's statement in reply to M. Labori.

The next witness, M. Hayer, a member of the Institute, took up the bureau from a grammatical point of view, declaring it to be his conviction, after studying closely the styles of Dreyfus and Esterhazy, that the latter wrote it. The witness entered into an interesting analysis of the phraseology of the bureau, pointing out that certain phrases in it were not with in Esterhazy's letters, but never in those of Dreyfus. He then traced the influence exercised on Esterhazy by his linguistic acquirements, notably traces of German construction.

The Government Commissary, Major Carrière, asked M. Hayer if he had been present at sessions of the court before he had testified. M. Hayer said, "Yes," at which the Major, with great severity, said: "You have been guilty of a grave breach of judicial discipline." To this M. Hayer quietly remarked: "But I had not been summoned as a witness at the time I attended the sessions." Major Carrière sat down.

The letters exchanged between Colonel Picquart and General Gonne at the time the Colonel wanted a thorough investigation into the case were then read, and M. Labori pointed out to General Gonne that these letters never alluded to the alleged confession of Dreyfus.

General Gonne replied that it was because he always advised Colonel Picquart not to mix up the Esterhazy and Dreyfus cases. Dreyfus, he said, had been condemned, and his case could not be reopened, but they were bound to see if there was not another traitor.

The General then made a bitter complaint at the fact that his letters had been communicated to M. Scheurer-Kestner, ex-Vice-President of the Senate, who published them in a book called "Fortius Pilate." Replying to M. Labori, General Gonne insisted that, Dreyfus having been condemned, it was not his duty to go back to his case.

A scene between General Gonne and Colonel Picquart followed. The latter said that he gave General Gonne's letters to his lawyer when he realized that he was the object of abominable intrigues, and when he received, in Tunis, a letter of threats from the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, sent with the assent of General Gonne and De Bouteville. Colonel Picquart said that he was not responsible for the subsequent publication of the letters. In reply, General Gonne said that he had not given his assent to the Henry letter, and that Colonel Picquart never had machinations against him everywhere,

Colonel Picquart then declared that at the same time he took the bureau to General Gonne he showed him the secret dossier. Therefore, he asserted, General Gonne could easily have acquainted himself with the probability that Dreyfus was innocent.

M. Labori then took General Gonne in hand on the subject of tampering with Colonel Picquart's correspondence while the Colonel was in Tunis, and Gonne admitted that one letter was opened, and that the words of this letter were used in forging the telegram which was intended to destroy the value of the petit bleu.

The General insisted, however, that only suspected letters addressed to Colonel Picquart were opened.

Colonel Picquart replied emphatically that all his letters were opened.

Discussing the Speranza letters, M. Labori said that the last letter, which was preserved and not returned by Colonel Picquart, might be considered to be a forgery. Colonel Jouaust rebuked M. Labori for raising the discussion, and counsel retorted warmly that he intended, according to Article 319 of the Code, to say what ever he considered proper on a matter which could bring light.

Counsel then questioned General Gonne on the subject of the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry's forgery, and the General replied that he considered it an unfortunate manoeuvre directed

De Fond-Lamotte in such a bullying fashion that the audience booed him.

THE DAY'S TESTIMONY.

Rennes, Sept. 2.—Major Hartmann to-day completed his testimony, begun yesterday, referring to his examination of the paragraphs of the bureau relating to modifications in artillery formations. He pointed out that much depended upon whether the word "formations" referred to formations in time of war or in time of peace. In the former case, he said, only an officer belonging to the first bureau of the Headquarters Staff could have obtained the information prior to July 4, 1894, except through steps which would immediately have led to his detection. After July 4, 1894, when the decree was issued making effective the new modifications in the artillery, it was a matter of common knowledge. If the formations referred to were merely manoeuvres, only an officer attending the manoeuvres of the Third Brigade, at Châlons camp, could have obtained the information, and no officer of the Headquarters Staff could be suspected.

Dreyfus was not connected with the First Bureau and did not attend the Châlons manoeuvres. Esterhazy attended those manoeuvres.

Major Hartmann retorted that he was surprised that when an officer was accused of the most abominable crime of treason it was not thought necessary to open an inquiry with the view of proving him guilty or innocent.

General Deloye—Pardon me, I said there was no inquiry. But let us understand one another. I meant no inquiry upon the part of the Artillery Department.

Replying to Colonel Jouaust, General Deloye said that he had made an inquiry at Bourges relative to what Dreyfus might have divulged concerning the Robin shell, and Robin at that time declared that Dreyfus had never asked him for information, except once, when he asked how the spindles of spinning mills could be made to work faster.

Replying to M. Demange, General Deloye said that he regarded himself solely as a technical expert, and, therefore, only had to demonstrate the possibility of the prisoner being guilty without saying whether he thought him innocent or guilty.

M. Labori asked General Deloye if he would undertake the responsibility of commenting on the terms of the bureau. The General replied that it was not within his province, and that it was not for him to express an opinion on evidence or on arguments. He desired to remain

have risen. Coming here as the representative of the Minister of War, I beg the Court to allow me to say to one of our comrades who has risen from the ranks that these opinions are not ours. I think it was necessary to say so."

After a brief discussion between General Mercier, General Deloye and Major Hartmann on the German expression used to designate hydraulic brakes, they returned to their seats.

FURTHER EXPERT TESTIMONY.

M. Louis Hayer, a member of the Institute and a professor of the College of France, furnished further expert testimony. He said that the conclusions which he had reached after an examination of the bureau from a standpoint of grammar, terminology, vocabulary and syntax, enabled him definitely to declare that it was absolutely impossible for the bureau to be the work of Dreyfus. But, he added, it was certainly the work of Esterhazy, who used tracing paper.

Major Carrière asked M. Hayer if he had not been in court before testifying, and, after the witness had admitted this to be the case, the Government Commissary said that he did not wish to draw any conclusions therefrom beyond pointing out that he had been guilty of a grave breach of judicial discipline.

while in Tunis, a threatening letter which had been forwarded with the assent of General Gonne and De Bouteville. If this letter was published, I cannot be held responsible for it.

General Gonne maintained that the Henry letter was written without his assent, and in reply to an insolent letter from Colonel Picquart. The latter, the General said, saw machinations everywhere. He alleged that he was sent to Tunis to be killed. The Court could form its own conclusions.

Colonel Picquart remarked that he brought the secret dossier to General Gonne simultaneously with the bureau, and that the General, consequently, was in a position to judge of the probabilities of the innocence of Dreyfus.

M. Labori asked if General Gonne knew of the plot hatched against Picquart at Tunis were opened at a War office, and the General admitted that a letter was opened in the Intelligence Department in November. He added that suspicious letters were always handed to him (General Gonne) by Lieutenant Colonel Henry, so that he, the General, might report to the Minister of War on them.

M. Labori—To whom was the letter addressed? General Gonne—I do not know. No doubt to the chief of some department.

Colonel Picquart—It was addressed to me personally.

M. Labori—Does General Gonne know that the words in the letter in question were used for the purpose of fabricating a telegram intended to destroy the value of the petit bleu?

ADMITTS SUSPICIOUS EXPRESSIONS.

General Gonne admitted that the expressions seemed to him suspicious. If the letters were seized, it was because they were addressed to Picquart as head of the department, and it was thought they might relate to official matters. He added that Picquart's letters were only opened when they looked suspicious.

Colonel Picquart retorted that it was curious his opened letters afterward reached him without a sign of having been tampered with.

Counsel then questioned General Gonne relative to the opening of the "Speranza" letter, and the General replied that this letter was not addressed to Picquart, but bore a curious address.

M. Labori—Why did General Pelloux ascribe the letter to Colonel Picquart, whom he had never seen?

General Gonne—I do not know.

M. Labori pointed out that the first letter, which was genuine, was forwarded to Colonel Picquart, after having been opened, while the "Speranza" letter was retained. The latter could, therefore, be regarded as the work of a forger.

Colonel Jouaust—You are entering into a discussion.

M. Labori (sharply)—No, Monsieur le Président. By virtue of Article 319 of the Code, I merely say what I think in regard to the evidence.

General Gonne, replying further, dwelt upon the fact that it was necessary that the Intelligence department should know the acts of Colonel Picquart, who had been removed on account of his conduct.

M. Labori—Does General Gonne think the Henry forgery was the result of a plot against Colonel Picquart?

General Gonne said he thought the forgery was "an unfortunate proceeding" (laughter). He would have prevented it if he had been consulted. But he did not believe there was a plot against Picquart. Henry desired to have fresh proof against Dreyfus, though fresh proof was not really required, as the diplomatic dossier contained ample proof.

M. Labori protested against such a statement and asked which document of the dossier implicated Dreyfus.

A QUESTION EXCLUDED.

Colonel Jouaust refused to allow the question, and counsel remarked that he reserved the right to form what conclusions he thought proper on this point.

Colonel Jouaust—Form as many conclusions as you like.

M. Labori next referred to the attempt to bribe Commissary Temps, and erasures in the petit bleu.

General Gonne declared that the petit bleu already had traces of erasure before it was first photographed.

This M. Labori vigorously denied, and asked that the evidence of the experts proving the contrary should be read.

Here General Roget reappeared on the scene and, amid the keenest attention of all, described the forgery proceedings against Picquart as resulting from the witness's discovery that erasures had been made in the petit bleu.

"It was General Zurlinden," Roget added, "who ordered Picquart to be photographed. I assume responsibility for all my own acts, but for my own acts alone, I am surprised that the defence should arraign me on this point."

M. Labori declared he merely wished to show that the erasures could not be ascribed to Picquart, and that, therefore, they ought not to have formed the basis of a prosecution against him. Then counsel again asked that the expert evidence on the subject be read, and Colonel Jouaust promised it should be read on Monday.

On three occasions M. Demange asked General Gonne to explain why Picquart, on seeing the petit bleu, proposed to lay a trap for Esterhazy, unless the petit bleu was addressed to Esterhazy. But he elicited no reply until General Roget came to the rescue and said Picquart knew Esterhazy was coming to Paris in any case, and if he sent a decoy letter Esterhazy would have appeared to come in response to it, whether he had done so in reality or not.

M. Labori declared that his conduct throughout was perfectly straightforward.

M. LAMOTTE SPEAKS FOR DREYFUS.

M. De Fond-Lamotte, a former artillery officer and now an engineer, was the next witness. He testified that he was a probationer simultaneously with Dreyfus. The witness said that in August, 1894, he borrowed the firing manual from Colonel Picquart and kept it as long as he liked.

"In 1894," the witness continued, "firing manuals were given to whoever asked for them."

M. Demange—Can the witness, who was on the Headquarters Staff with Dreyfus, say whether, in 1894, he thought he would go to the manoeuvres?

M. Lamotte—I am performing a conscientious act. I am convinced that not one probationer in 1894 could have believed he would go to the manoeuvres. We were instructed by a circular dated May 15, 1894, not to attend the manoeuvres.

As to the postdating of the circular, witness said he did not doubt that different Ministers of War who had expressed opinions on the case were perfectly honest, but he thought they had made a mistake.

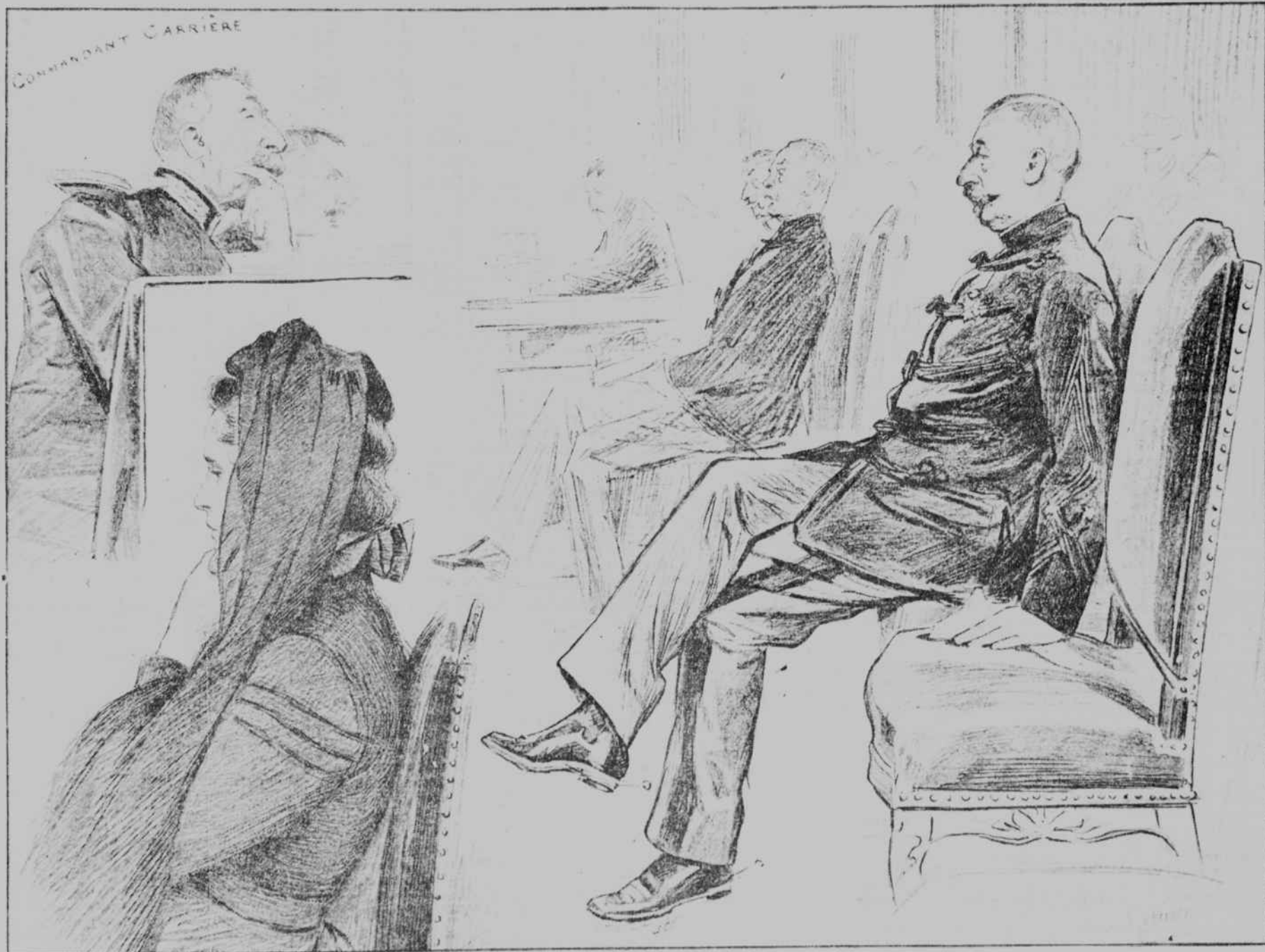
CERTAIN DREYFUS IS INNOCENT.

Witness also pointed out that for Dreyfus to have been able to write the bureau it would have been necessary for him to have the firing manual in his possession before the manoeuvres, which was impossible. The charge, therefore, collapsed. That Dreyfus did not write the bureau the witness was absolutely certain. (Murmurs of approval and disapproval.)

Replying to the judge, the witness reiterated that it was impossible for Dreyfus to have believed, after May, 1894, that he would attend the manoeuvres.

As M. Lamotte was about to leave the witness box, General De Bouteville ascended the platform and said he wished to say a few words in reply to M. Lamotte. Simultaneously General Mercier, Roget and Deloye all asked for a similar privilege.

The Generals successively admitted the cor-



MADAME HENRY.

GENERAL ROGET LISTENING TO TESTIMONY.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL—SKETCHES FROM LIFE OF SOME OF THE CHARACTERS.

against Dreyfus and not against Picquart. Henry desired to furnish fresh proof against Dreyfus, of which there was really no need, the witness added, as the diplomatic dossier contained sufficient proofs.

M. Labori at once asked what they were, but Colonel Jouaust refused to put the question. Counsel thereupon declared that he would draw up a formal application for the reading of these papers.

FIRING MANUAL EASILY OBTAINED.

The next witness, M. De Fond-Lamotte, an ex-officer of the artillery, testified that in 1894 Colonel Picquart lent him a firing manual, which he might have kept as long as he pleased. "So," the witness added, "there was little secrecy at that time. Any officer could have obtained one in August, 1894. Another point in favor of Dreyfus is that no probationer could have believed in 1894 that he would go to the manoeuvres."

The clerk of the court read a circular dated May 15, 1894, announcing that the probationers would not go to the manoeuvres.

M. De Fond-Lamotte declared that if the prosecution would follow up the pieces of evidence they would be absolutely convinced that Dreyfus did not write the bureau. This witness, who was a fellow probationer of Dreyfus, proved one of the strongest witnesses for the defence, as he brought out in support of his contention that Dreyfus could not have written the bureau the following argument:

"If, as at first asserted, the bureau was dated May, Dreyfus could not have written it. I am going to the manoeuvres" because a circular was issued in May informing the probationers that they would not go to the manoeuvres, while if the bureau was dated in April, as now asserted, Dreyfus could not have spoken of the firing manual, which was only printed at the end of May."

Not one of the Generals to-day found a reply to the last argument. General De Bouteville alone declared that although it was true the circular mentioned was sent to the probationers they knew that they could, nevertheless, go to the manoeuvres if they made special application.

Generals Mercier and Roget then went on the stage and confronted M. De Fond-Lamotte, and a heated discussion ensued. General Roget asked when the witness had altered his conviction in favor of Dreyfus, and M. De Fond-Lamotte replied: "At the time I was before the Court of Cassation I expected proof of my comrade's guilt, and I was thunderstruck when I found the date of the bureau had been changed."

The prisoner then rose to reply to General De Bouteville's argument. He declared, he had never asked permission to go to the manoeuvres, and recalled that when Colonel Du Paty de Clam had the date of the bureau in August he, Dreyfus, pointed out that he could not have written the phrase, "I am going to the manoeuvres."

General Roget here interpolated that requests to go to the manoeuvres were usually made verbally, so it could not be proved whether Dreyfus had asked or had not asked to go to the manoeuvres. The General, however, admitted that no inquiry had ever been made on this important point. The court then adjourned for the day.

General Roget was greatly excited during the foregoing scene, but M. De Fond-Lamotte did not flinch. He retorted quickly to all the General's observations. The two men glared at one another, and once General Roget addressed M.

Discussing the firing manual, Major Hartmann showed that it was widely distributed in August, 1894, and therefore could have been borrowed by an officer of any arm of the service attending the gunnery school. But the comments in the bureau, in the opinion of the witness, were only attributable to non-artillery officers.

Major Hartmann was proceeding to discuss the shells, when General Deloye objected, saying that such matters could only be discussed in camera. Colonel Jouaust decided that if a secret session of the court was necessary, it could be held at the end of to-day's session or the first thing on Monday morning.

POINTING TO ESTERHAZY.

Members of the court martial then questioned Major Hartmann, who differed with them as regards the meaning of sentences in the bureau, and the witness then proceeded to show how Esterhazy could have supplied the information indicated in the bureau, and how easily Esterhazy could have collected at the Châlons camp information sufficient to enable him to compose a report on Madagascar and the covering of troops.

Replying to M. Labori, the witness repeated the testimony he had given before the Court of Cassation in regard to the communication of secret artillery documents by Archivist Boutevin. Counsel recalled the statements of General Roget and Mercier, contradicting Captain Freytag's testimony relative to the leakage of information about a shell, and asked the witness if he was sure the leakage could have occurred in 1894, to which Major Hartmann replied: "Certainly, both in the case of the shell and the detonator."

Replying to further questions, the Major said that while he was connected with the artillery technical department, he never saw Dreyfus.

General Deloye here advanced again and remarked that Major Hartmann's testimony did not give him the impression that it wholly accorded with the real facts. The General proceeded to refute Major Hartmann's arguments. He asserted that Dreyfus could have casually abstracted information from the conversation of officers acquainted with the details of the gun and the brake, without his informant being aware of it.

The Major replied that if the general tenor of his testimony was admitted to be true, it was difficult for the details not to be true also. He, therefore, asked General Deloye to be more explicit. The General reiterated that Dreyfus could have obtained the information from officers with a special knowledge, who had imparted it unconsciously during the course of conversation. The Major pointed out that this could hardly have happened in the case of Dreyfus, as it has been shown throughout the trial that it was sufficient for any person to have been in touch with Dreyfus for that person to remember what had passed between him and the prisoner. The witness did not doubt that if an artillery officer had been asked for information by Dreyfus he would have come forward to say so, "as it would have been his strict, conscientious duty."

NEVER INQUIRED INTO LEAKAGES.

At the conclusion of his testimony Major Hartmann asked if the Artillery Department of the War Office had not investigated the leakage at Bourges, and General Deloye replied: "There have been many inquiries into many leakages, but the Artillery Department has never inquired into them. In regard to Dreyfus, it was asked to do so and supplied information, but that is all."

on scientific ground. He merely declared that the impossibilities urged by Dreyfus did not exist.

At this stage of the proceedings there was an animated discussion between General Deloye and M. Labori, who closely questioned the Director of Artillery.

M. Labori—Can General Deloye say anything in regard to the importance of the documents the traitors, particularly the writer of the bureau, may have delivered?"

General Deloye, speaking with great emotion and extending his arm toward counsel for defense, said: "Don't ask me! Don't ask me! There is sufficient evidence in the bureau that the traitor is a master hand. He knows the importance of documents he is delivering. Information has the value of official documents. It is like notes of the Bank of France. The information was accepted as pure gold. When I read the bureau I was shocked."

VALUE OF THE INFORMATION GIVEN.

M. Labori—How does General Deloye explain the words in the bureau: "Some interesting information?"

General Deloye—Great heaven! Yes, it was interesting information, information affecting the covering of troops. Why, it was of the greatest possible value.

Counsel asked Major Hartmann to give an opinion on this point, and the Major pointed out that even if the writer of the bureau was a "master hand," he was ignorant of artillery matters, for if he referred to the hydraulic brake of the "120 gun," he was communicating matters long known, while if he referred to the "120 short" gun, the expression was not correct.

When asked if he had anything to say as the prisoner arose, and holding a paper in his hand, said: "General Deloye has said that the Artillery Department placed firing manuals at the disposal of the second bureau. The bureau, in announcing the dispatch of this manual, says that it has been placed at the disposal of the probationary officers. There is here an important inaccuracy. The probationers of the Headquarters Staff never attended these firing trials. I believe it is the officers holding permanent positions in the staff who are meant. I see on the margin the names of such officers."

General Deloye, in reply, said that the error must have been made in the second bureau and not in the Artillery Department. General Deloye energetically protested against General Boutevin's remarks relative to Captain Valerio's testimony, and accused General Roget of imputing to the Captain as a crime the fact that he had risen from the ranks.

General Mercier then reappeared in the witness box and attempted to refute Major Hartmann's arguments. He accounted for the use of the expression "hydraulic brake" in the bureau by the fact that the Germans used the expression to designate similar brakes. Therefore, he said, it was natural that the correspondent of the Germans should employ the term.

General Deloye also said: "I beg the Court to allow me to say that in an army liable to find itself confronted by the enemy there is need of cohesion. Consequently, all the officers of France must march hand in hand as brothers. I do not think it is good for it to be said that officers who have risen from the ranks should stop short at a certain point, and that there is a bar which cannot be passed. No, that is not satisfactory any more than it is true. Captain Valerio is an example. He has made himself, and a large number of others, similarly able, have filled the positions to which they

Colonel Jouaust—Had you been cited for the defence when you entered the court?"

M. Hayer—No, I was only cited during the last few days.

Colonel Jouaust—Very well. That will do. A brief suspension of the session followed, and after the resumption it was noticed that M. Cavalcade, the ex-Minister of War, was in court, sitting beside General De Bouteville.

GONSE-PIQUART LETTERS READ.

The letters exchanged between General Gonne and Colonel Picquart relative to Esterhazy were read, as already published. Gonne, in these communications, urged caution, while Picquart replied that unless he acted quickly they would be overwhelmed. M. Labori pointed out that during Picquart's investigations, while urging caution, General Gonne never mentioned the alleged confessions of Dreyfus. General Gonne tried to explain this by saying that he advised Picquart to separate the two cases, saying that Dreyfus had been convicted, and they could not reopen the question of his guilt or innocence. But the General said he told Picquart he ought to investigate whether there were other traitors. Referring to the correspondence with Picquart, General Gonne exclaimed: "When one preserves the handwriting of a man one can get him hanged!" (Laughter.)

General Gonne referred to the well known saying of a French judge, Laubardemont, "Give me four lines of a man's handwriting, and I'll have him hanged."

Continuing, General Gonne said: "When a man intends to publish another's letter he asks what the writer's meaning was. That is only fair. But, without doing so, Picquart handed my letters to M. Scheurer-Kestner without my knowledge or consent. These letters have been discussed everywhere and have been published in a book which can be found at every bookseller's, entitled 'Gonse-Pilate'."

M. Labori—Was not the bureau, in conjunction with the petit bleu, the basis of Picquart's belief in Esterhazy's guilt?

Gonne—I said to Picquart: "Don't let us trouble about handwritings at present."

M. Labori—How could the Dreyfus and Esterhazy cases be separated, when both were based on a common document?

General Gonne—Because at that time Dreyfus had been convicted, and the bureau was ascribed to him.

M. Labori—Was it not possible to reconsider an error?

General Gonne—There was nothing to prove to me that the bureau was written by Esterhazy.

M. Labori—Will General Gonne repeat what Colonel Picquart told him concerning the conclusions of M. Bertillon?

General Gonne—I was not acquainted with M. Bertillon's conclusions, but Picquart seems to exaggerate them.

PIQUART RECALLED.

At M. Labori's request, Colonel Picquart was recalled, and said: "In a brief letter which I wrote to General Gonne in regard to M. Bertillon's conclusions, I only referred to part of his observations, and the best proof that I did not wish to exaggerate them is the fact that I asked General Gonne to order a supplementary inquiry."

Colonel Jouaust, in what form did M. Bertillon communicate the result of his examination?

Colonel Picquart—Verbally, on two occasions. As regards General Gonne's letters, I handed them to a lawyer when I understood that it was the object of abominable intrigues, and when I received from my former subordinate, Henry,